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THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

MAGAZINE.

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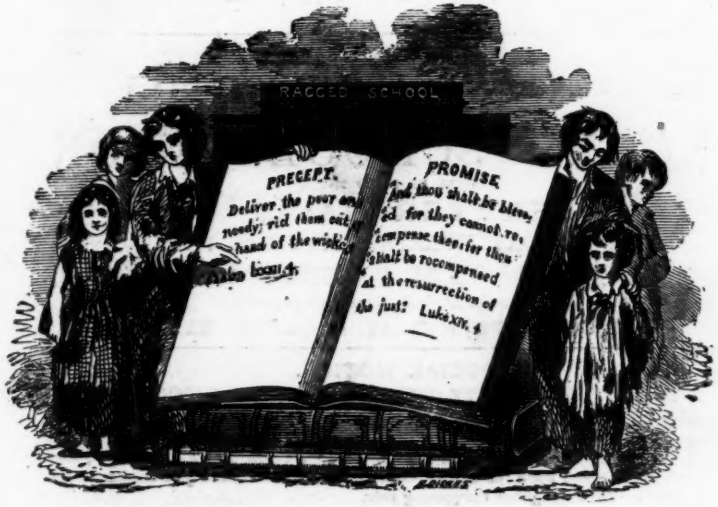

"The word of the Lord endureth for ever."—1 Peter i. 25.

PROFITS DEVOTED TO RAGGED SCHOOLS.

LONDON:
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JOHNSTONE AND HUNTER, EDINBURGH; ROBERTSON, DUBLIN; AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

* * * All Communications to be addressed to the Editor, 1, Exeter Hall, London.
Orders for Advertisements to be sent to Robert K. Burt, Printer, Holborn Hill.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Committee beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a box of paper and reports, &c., from Miss Stapler; and a parcel of clothing from Mrs. Reade.

Parcels of Left-off Wearing Apparel, for distribution to the Children, and for our Industrial Classes, also Books or Magazines for forming School Libraries, will be thankfully acknowledged by Mr. JOSEPH G. GENT, 1, Exeter Hall, W.C.

Parcels of waste paper, old magazines, reports, &c., &c., can be made good use of for the benefit of the Society.

THE TWENTY-FIRST

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

WILL BE HELD IN

EXETER HALL,

ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 8TH, 1865.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.,

Will take the Chair at Six o'clock precisely.

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT 1, EXETER HALL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO OFFICERS AND TEACHERS OF RAGGED SCHOOLS.

Special Meetings for Thanksgiving and Prayer.—The Committee of the Ragged School Union earnestly desire that, on Sunday, May 7th, 1865, Special Meetings be convened in connection with the Schools, for Thanksgiving and Prayer, that God's blessing may rest upon the Ragged School Union Meeting, and give success to the Ragged School effort throughout the coming year.

THE EAST OF LONDON RAGGED SCHOOL TEACHERS' MONTHLY PRAYER MEETING will be held in SMITH'S PLACE RAGGED SCHOOL-ROOM, Lower Chapman Street, St. George's, East, on Thursday, May 11th.

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely. All Teachers of, and others interested in, Ragged Schools are kindly invited to attend.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND SECRETARIES' ASSOCIATION.

On Friday Evening, May 26, at 7.30 p.m., at 56, Old Bailey, the Rev. ROBERT ROBINSON will give an Address to the Superintendents and Secretaries of Sunday and Ragged Schools. For Cards, apply to Mr. Gent, Exeter Hall.

WANTED A MASTER OR MISTRESS competent to take the entire Management of the Swansea Ragged School. Salary £50 per annum, with rooms, coals, and gas.

Apply by letter to Samuel B. Power, Esq., Longland's, Swansea.

FRIENDLESS AND FALLEN.

LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

PRESIDENT, REV. CANON DALE.

The following contributions are gratefully acknowledged:—Dr. Hastings, 10*s.*; St. Leonards, £10; Major Newdigate, £5; Mrs. Craik, £2; J. Howard Spalding, per Mr. Francis Nicholls, £2 10*s.*; Miss H. U., £10; Mr. Bird, 5*s.*; Anon, 8*s.* 6*d.*; Mrs. Jercol, 5*s.*; Mrs. Philpot, 6*s.*; Mr. and Mrs. Walker, £5; Rev. J. W. Meller, £1; J. Blanchard, £1.

When all the Homes in connection with this Institution are full, 3,000 meals per week have to be provided for the support of Inmates; and for this one expense, as well as every other, the Committee are absolutely dependent upon daily Voluntary Contributions.

Contributions in Post-office Orders, Cheques, &c., will be thankfully received by
Messrs. BOSANQUET & Co., Bankers, 73, Lombard Street, E.C.
FRANCIS NICHOLLS, Esq. (of the Committee), 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.
Mr. E. W. THOMAS, Secretary, 200, Euston Road, N.W.

RAGGED CHURCH AND CHAPEL UNION,

4, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, CHARING CROSS, W.C.

Established for Providing Places of Worship for the Destitute Poor.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING

Of this Society will be held at

EXETER HALL,

On the Evening of WEDNESDAY, May 10th,

AT HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK.

The following Gentlemen and others are expected to take part in the Meeting:—

ROBERT BAXTER, ESQ.	REV. J. P. WALDO.	REV. H. SINDEN.
W. J. MAXWELL, ESQ.	REV. W. STOTT.	REV. DR. LEASK.

Tickets for admission may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the Offices, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.

THE

Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend

SOCIETY,

4, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, CHARING CROSS, W.C.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of this Society will be held at

WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S,

On WEDNESDAY, MAY 17th.

The Chair will be taken at Half-past Two o'clock, by

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

The following Gentlemen will take part in the Meeting:—

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF HARROWBY.	THE REV. E. L. WALSH.
THE REV. THE CHAPLAIN-GENERAL.	THE REV. WILLIAM LANDELS.
COL. SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, BT., M.P.	GENERAL LAURENCE, C.B.
THE REV. J. MCCORMEL HUSSEY.	GENERAL RUSSELL, C.B.

Tickets for admission may be obtained at the Offices of the Society, 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, W.C.

COLONEL PITCAIRN,
W. A. BLAKE, } *Secretaries.*

CANADA and ITS FRONTIER,
by J. K. Low, F.G.S., late Naturalist to the North American Boundary Commission; with reference Map. See LEISURE HOUR for May. Price 6d.

THE DANTE CELEBRATION.
The LEISURE HOUR for May contains an Engraving, on toned paper, of Ary Scheffer's Picture of "Dante and Beatrice;" also a Portrait of Dante, from Giotto; a Biography, and an Analysis of the "Divina Commedia;" with Illustrations of Florence and the Old Palace, and Papers on the Old and the New Capitals of Italy. Price 6d.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.
A Biography and Portrait. See LEISURE HOUR for May.

THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND;
its Origin, History, and Progress. By the Author of "Men I have known." See LEISURE HOUR for May.

THIEVES IN THE CITY.
For Suggestions see LEISURE HOUR for May. Price 6d.

IRON SAFES—
their Structure and Security. See LEISURE HOUR for May. Price 6d.

THE FREED NEGROES IN AMERICA.
See LEISURE HOUR for May. Price 6d.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.
With Engraving. See LEISURE HOUR for May.

THE LEISURE HOUR
for April contained a coloured fac-simile of the Picture of "The Battle-field," by the Crown Princess of Prussia, with descriptive letter-press, and Memoir.

56, PATERNOSTER ROW, AND 164, PICCADILLY.

J. E. EAREE,
BREAKFAST AND TEA CONTRACTOR,
127, HACKNEY ROAD, NEAR SHOREDITCH CHURCH.

J. E. E. respectfully begs to inform the Clergy, Superintendents of Schools, and others who are in the practice of commemorating their Anniversaries, etc., by Public Breakfasts and Tea Meetings, that he has every requisite for such occasions, comprising Tables, Coppers, and China to any extent, in a superior style, at extremely moderate charges.

J. E. E. tenders his sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their kind patronage, and hopes by strict attention to ensure a continuance of the same; he also begs most respectfully to solicit the favour of their recommendation.

Rout Seats on Reasonable Terms. Vans, and every requisite for Excursion Parties, with the entire Management, taken by Contract

COMMUNICATIONS BY POST IMMEDIATELY ATTENDED TO.

References are kindly permitted to be made to the Secretaries of the Ragged School Union and the Temperance League.

"EXCELSIOR" "EXCELSIOR"
FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINE

Is easy to operate, simple to learn, quiet in action, and not liable to derangement. It will TUCK, HEM, FELL, GATHER, CORD, QUILT, BRAID, and EMBROIDER, sew from two ordinary reels, and the seam, if cut at every inch, will not rip. Price, from £6 6s.

The New STAR PATENT IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION ARM MACHINE for Bootmakers and Manufacturers generally. Complete, £10 10s.

WHIGHT and MANN, 143, Holborn Bars, London.
MANUFACTORY: GIPPING WORKS, IPSWICH.

THE

CALMEL GRAY'S YARD RAGGED SCHOOL,

James Street, Edward's Street, Marylebone.

An earnest appeal for help is made on behalf of this School, which is one of the oldest in London, having been established in Marylebone more than thirty years ago, since which time it has been affording Christian instruction to the destitute children around it, of whom more than 300 are now on the books. The loss of many of its earliest friends by death or removal to a distance, has so reduced the funds that they are now quite insufficient to meet the necessary outlay. The Committee are therefore obliged to solicit the increased support of those interested in this good work. The poor children are given rice and milk dinners during the winter months.

Subscriptions or donations will be most thankfully received by Mr. J. G. GENT, Ragged School Union, 1, Exeter Hall; or by the Treasurer, JOHN FULLER MAITLAND, Esq., 39, Philimore Gardens, Kensington, W., to whom Post Office Orders can be made payable at the Kensington Office.

MOST URGENT.

BLUEGATE FIELDS

RAGGED SCHOOLS AND CHURCH,

SHADWELL, E.

These Schools were established in 1857, and are situate in a most sunken neighbourhood adjoining the notorious Ratcliff Highway. Nearly 300 destitute and neglected children, but for these schools, would go altogether untaught. These little "outcasts" for the most part belong to intemperate dissipated parents, who leave them to wander about uncared for, and in many instances scarcely clothed.

The Committee are now compelled to Appeal for Funds, to carry on this great and good work.

"Help is much needed."—PSALM xli. 1—3.

Donations thankfully received either by Mr. J. G. Gent, Ragged School Union, 1, Exeter Hall; or W. H. HATCHARD, *Hon. Sec.*

No. 7, Albion Terrace, Commercial Road, E.

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR HELP.

BROOK STREET REFUGE & RAGGED SCHOOLS.

This Institution was established in 1843, in Henry Passage, Hampstead Road, in the midst of a densely-populated, but poor, neighbourhood, and the Committee earnestly appeal for more funds to enable them to continue the following operations, viz.: Sunday and Weekday and Night Ragged Schools, Service for Adults, Free Weekly Lectures, Mothers' Meetings, Penny Bank, Loan Libraries, &c., and an Industrial Refuge for thirty-four destitute boys.

Donations will be thankfully received by Mr. J. G. GENT, 1, Exeter Hall, or by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. E. WAY, 29, Wigmore Street, W.

UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION,

OFFICE: 37, QUEEN SQUARE, W.C.

PRESIDENT: SAMUEL MORLEY, ESQ.

MAY MEETINGS.

Prayer Meetings will be held in various parts of London, on Sunday Morning, May 14th, to commence at Half-past Six o'clock.

The Annual Public Meeting will be held on Monday Evening, May 15th, in Exeter Hall, Strand. Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P., will take the chair at Six o'clock. Speakers: Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford; Rev. W. Stott, of St. John's Wood; and Wilfred Lawson, Esq., M.P. 600 Children, selected from London Bands of Hope, will sing during the evening.

The Annual Conference will be held in the Lower Hall, Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, May 17th. The three Sittings to commence at 10, 2, and 6.30 o'clock respectively. During the day papers, &c., will be read and discussed.—(Further particulars in bills).

M. W. DUNN, *Hon. Sec.*
G. W. M'CREE, *Sec.*

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LONDON SEASON.

TO ALL WHO COURT

THE

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Is a delightfully Fragrant and Transparent Preparation for the Hair, and as an Invigorator and Beautifier beyond all precedent.

In dressing the Hair nothing can equal its effect, rendering it so admirably soft that it will lie in any direction, imparting a transcendent lustre.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

For the Skin and Complexion, is unequalled for its rare and inestimable qualities, the radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the Hands and Arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous defects, discolorations, and all unsightly appearances, render it indispensable to every Toilet.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or Pearl Dentifrice, for Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and for giving a pleasing Fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness.—Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

***** Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.**

NICHOL STREET

Ragged Schools, Missions, and Working Men's Club,

BETHNAL GREEN.

These schools, established in 1843, are situated in one of the most destitute districts of London. Commencing with one room, the work steadily grew, until the one became sixteen; but then dilapidations became so serious, that in very self defence they had to be given up. Freehold land close by, amply sufficient, was fortunately obtained by the Committee, at a cost of £850, and a portion of the land was covered with plain school buildings, which were opened free of debt. But from the dense population of the district, and the number of the children (about 1,200) crowding into the schools, still further accommodation is absolutely necessary.

But by these efforts, and by raising about £300 a year for the support of the School and Mission, the Committee and friends of the school, who mostly live three miles distant from the scene of their work, and have no special connection with the neighbourhood, have done what they can, and are now compelled to appeal to others for the assistance necessary to complete their plans by covering the vacant piece of land in their possession.

In this the Committee have the cordial approval and assistance of Lord Shaftesbury and the Rector of Bethnal Green.

One thousand pounds is still wanted, and towards this donations will be thankfully received by Mr. GENT, Secretary Ragged School Union; or by

HENRY SPICER, Jun.,
19, New Bridge Street, E.C.

Papers, Original and Selected.

THIRTEEN YEARS OF A RAGGED CHURCH.

Of the many agencies employed by Ragged Schools for the social reclamation of the Pariahs of our great cities, none can compete with our Parents' Meetings. It is there that the friendless meet with a brother's heart and a brother's hand, and learn that, however degraded or miserable, they are still regarded by Christians as men, with all the mighty meanings included in that word. The Divine principle of love energizes both teacher and taught; and before long it is found that there is no social love like that of Christian sympathy. Work, too, is found for the really industrious; and men and women, once idlers, if not something worse, learn that, of all punishments, that of being idle is really the worst. Thus it is that the veriest offscourings of society, reclaimed and intelligent, are now giving brains and muscle to work out the great destinies of the Anglo-Saxon race.

But were the improvement thus wrought among the idle or dissolute classes merely social or moral, something would be still wanting. Good as it is in its proper sphere, mere social improvement is "of the earth, earthy;" for any reform which affects not the eternal destinies of man, ends with this world, and thus, though the body may be saved, the soul is lost. But, happily, the reform wrought by Ragged Schools has not ended in moral improvement and consequent social elevation. Both in Bible Class and Parents' Meeting the outcast or destitute classes have learnt that they have immortal destinies, and hence that time is only the vestibule of eternity. But even more than this, thousands have been led for the first time to hear the preached word in the great congregation; and facts as striking as they are permanent have shown that the Gospel can as readily save the poor unpitied Magdalen as the rich Nicodemus. Nor do we doubt, from what is passing round us, both in Ragged Churches and Theatre Services, that if the brotherly preacher be sent by the Holy Spirit, the Pariahs of society will eagerly listen to the Gospel of the grace of God. So did they in the day of Jesus—so do they now—for "the common people heard him" and hear us gladly now.

May, 1865.

Facts like these have led us to watch over and to aid the Ragged Church movement from the very outset to the utmost of our power. We are glad, therefore, to find that in 75 Ragged Schools Divine Service is now conducted, and that the weekly aggregate congregation is no less than 5,031, or an average of 67 per Ragged Church. Of these 75 Ragged Churches, 27 are also connected with and aided by the "Ragged Church and Chapel Union."

One Ragged Church may be specially described, for it not only supplies a clue to the class for whom this service was devised, but it is one of the oldest and largest in London. It is held every Lord's-day morning in the large school-room of Field Lane. This Ragged Church was regularly organized in June, 1852, and thus has completed thirteen years of its existence. The first Sunday morning only 30 persons attended, and the proverbial "bear-garden" but faintly depicted the disorder which reigned paramount. But, happily, through the benediction of God on labour and prayer, the numbers so steadily increased, that by the end of 1852 the average attendance was 167; and few congregations could have surpassed it for reverence and attention, and that absence of clock-watching which is so noticeable in this strange flock. The second year the winter attendance reached 284; and the third, 341. The average Sunday attendance throughout the past thirteen years was 230. Last winter the average was no less than 391; the smallest congregation being 360, and the largest 417. About one-third belong to the Refuges, and two-thirds are male adults. It is right to add that, at the earnest desire of the founders, who felt grieved that so many of their lowly flock were driven into the stern winter breadless and homeless, six ounces of bread is given at the close of the service to the needy attendants. The way in which gaunt, hungry-looking men sometimes seize on this morsel of dry bread—more like ravenous wolves than men—is something terrible to witness. Others, from the first, have refused this small dole, attending alone because they hunger for the bread of life, and find that Christ, as he promised, is present to teach and to comfort.

To depict this Ragged Church—and it is but a type of the genuine Ragged Church as contradistinguished from the City Mission Meeting—would require the combined skill of a Rembrandt and a Cruikshank; the deep shadows of the one, and the quaint grotesqueness of the other. For example, on one Sunday morning about thirty Irish women, just arrived from Liverpool, came in with blue packs on their backs, and seemed much surprised that there

was no holy water wherewith to perform their lustrations prior to worship. On another occasion a slaughterman, notorious for swearing and drunkenness, came in with a lighted pipe to annoy the congregation. God's Spirit, however, touched his heart, and from being a ringleader in depravity in the district he became a model man, and specially signalized himself by inducing many men to cease from that secret admission into public-houses on Sunday morning which is a crying evil of this locality. But to depict the congregation as it usually appears at the present. One morning this year on the first form sat an ex-master of a popular Middle School, a surgeon, and a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, most of whom had lost their social *status* through vice and the diseases which are consequent on excess. Many unsuccessful cadgers, male and female, with furtive looks, as if watching for the police, were there. There, too, was seen the Nigger melodist, who had lost his voice during the recent inclement winter, and who, through loss of strength, could no longer trudge his average twenty miles a day. Navvies, with their trowsers tied with string just below the knee, formed a prominent part of this congregation. Costermongers, reduced by sickness or improvidence, and so long out of work as to be out of heart, sat, bowed and listless, but sometimes brightening up as the arrow of the word reached the heart. Ticket-of-leave men, driven to and fro like so many wild beasts by the police, and not knowing how to obtain work, even when anxious to reform, were present in search of a friend. Many Magdalenes, young in years but old in sin, and still older in body, sat drinking in the waters which spring from the well of Samaria. Countrymen, who had tramped to London in search of work and failed—widows, penniless and prostrate—thieves, whose cropped hair told that they had just left jail—and mechanics, fresh from the Fever Hospital—formed the staple of this strange congregation. And, as if to recall the day of Pentecost, when men of all tongues heard "the wonderful works of God," the congregation was completed by the crop-haired Chinese, the bronzed Hindoo and Gipsy, the Negro blackened by the scorching sun of Central Africa, men of Hebrew origin and faith, and the scum of great Continental cities.

Most of this strangest of strange flocks are clad in rags scarcely sufficient to screen them from the wintry blast; and not a few have shoeless feet, frost-bitten, or bleeding from the wounds caused by the pebbles of the London streets. Few display the external signs of health or energy, for the bulk are blanched by sickness or vice,

and walk as if there were no strength in their sinews. Some indeed are clean and neat in aspect, and the stamp of the born gentleman cannot be eradicated even by a life of vice and its consequent misery. Others, however, have unkempt hair, unshorn beards, and seem almost too low down the ladder of life for recovery to be possible. Few can boast of a complete suit of clothes; very many, indeed, are shirtless, a fact which is readily detected, buttoned to the chin though they may be. We could well imagine what consternation would be created were a body of men and women so *outré* in aspect and dress as these to enter an ordinary congregation; and certainly were they to enter a Belgravian church a panic would be excited such as no average preacher could check. But, happily, in this and other Ragged Churches they find a home, and what they most want, a hearty welcome. Nor does their demeanour betoken indifference to this labour of Christian love. Rarely is there any interruption or inattention; but as the tidings of Divine love are declared in a way suitable to their social and spiritual exigencies, the stretching forth of the neck of some, and the tear coursing down the cheek of others, evidence that they drink in Christ's grace as if it were the sweetest music to their souls.

Nor has the word proclaimed during the past thirteen years been powerless; indeed, were it so, this would have been the first instance of the failure of the Gospel, when published in all its freeness and fulness, to reach the conscience. Many a backslider has been reclaimed, and many an adult, steeped to the lips in vice and quailing under its giant shadow, misery, have found that Christ did not mock the penitent when he declared (Mark iii. 28), "*All* sins shall be forgiven unto the sons of men."

Five specimen cases of the spiritual fruits already reaped in this Ragged Church may be fitly introduced. I. C. C. was left a young widow two years after her marriage. Skilful with her needle, she managed at first to support herself creditably. But when work became scarce she could only earn threepence a day, and thus could not be said to *live*, but only to *starve*. Unable at last to pay her rent, she sought shelter in the Refuge. Nurtured in that faith, she was a bigoted Romanist. But it pleased God to open her spiritual eyes in the Ragged Church; and leaving the mediation of saints, she found peace in the blood of the cross.—2. A poor woman was recently noticed weeping during the whole service. The preacher thought that they were tears of sorrow, but found on speaking to her privately that they were tears of joy. Once a Sunday

School teacher, she had miserably fallen, and with the prodigal's career illustrated the prodigal's punishment. Full of remorse as past sins were recalled, and hopeless of forgiveness, she came to the Ragged Church, to use her own words, "hovering over the pit of hell." But during the sermon, when backsliders were pointedly addressed, she learnt that the God who forgave backsliding Solomon and Peter, could pardon her; and peace and joy came into her soul like a mighty river, and she shed tears of joy to think that there was forgiveness even for her. So overflowing was her sense of pardon, that she could scarce be restrained from telling aloud what God had done for her soul.—3. Captain —— had retained his commission in the army until he was fifty-seven years of age. To pay debts incurred by a life of profligacy, he sold his commission; and, cast off by his relatives, he eventually became half-starving and penniless. He was a noble-looking man, above six feet high, with fine brow and eagle eye, and all the bearing and language of a gentleman. To use his own words, "his life had been black with sin," so that his aristocratic relations were compelled to cast him off. We were often struck during preaching with his earnest, agonizing gaze, for his eye never left that of the preacher's during the whole service, and if ever a soul was seen in a face it was there. In the service where he first learnt his state before God, he also, through the same grace, found the peace that is in Jesus. He eventually, after two months' illness, died in an hospital, blessing that God who had taken away social status and friends as the only means of saving his soul.—4. Dr. —— was a native of Holland. Of a wealthy family he adopted the medical profession, and received his diploma as a physician. He was appointed as the medical attendant of a merchant vessel; but, in consequence of some disagreement with the captain, he left the ship. Through false representations as to the certainty of obtaining a medical appointment, he was induced to come to London, but being disappointed in his hope he gradually sank lower and lower in the social scale. Once he was almost tempted to throw himself into the Thames, but a poor fallen girl, to whom he revealed his sad position, generously gave him two shillings and sixpence out of the five shillings she possessed, and so saved him from that crime. He eventually found his way to Field Lane. Of Jewish birth and creed, he there for the first time learnt tha tJesus was the Messiah promised to his forefathers. Giving credible proofs of his conversion, he is desirous to give public proof of his faith in Christ, in the ordinance

of baptism.—5. L. A. was neat and clean, but withal a strange-faced Frenchman. He came straight from an hospital to the Refuge. Brought up a Romanist, he knew not the Gospel, save as defaced by that false creed. God, however, opened his heart to the truth as it is in Jesus. He regularly attended the Ragged Church so long as he remained in London, and when he left, like the eunuch of old, "he went on his way rejoicing."

Such are some of the gleanings of the soul-harvest already reaped in Field Lane Ragged Church during the past thirteen years. If, however, but one such case had been vouchsafed, seeing the value of one soul, the labour would have been well-bestowed. Nor do we doubt, from what we have seen in this and other Ragged Churches, that our social Pariahs will greedily drink in the waters of life, if Christians are not too stiff to preach to their poor or guilty brethren. A Gospel of hope, which is but a synonym for the Gospel of Christ, is what the outcast needs. For as one of this congregation, a chemist by profession, once forcibly said, "We don't want to be told that we are only fit for hell, for we know it too well. What we want to know is this: Have we any chance for heaven? and this we learn in the Ragged Church." Never let us forget that the last man Christ saved when on earth was a robber; and happily his grace has saved many of the same class in this our day. For it is as true now as when Jesus taught on the slopes of Olivet, that "the thieves and the harlots go into heaven" before the stiff Pharisee or the cold, critical Sadducees of this age.

H.

RAGGED SCHOOLS IN TASMANIA.

By an extract from a letter from the Rev. R. W. Vanderkiste, of Sydney, to his brother, Mr. John Vanderkiste, of this city, which has been obligingly handed to us, we are glad to find that the capital of Tasmania, like the capital of New South Wales, is furnished with three Ragged Schools. "The Annual Treat," writes Mr. V., "took place in the Domain, Hobart Town, on the 26th of January. The children numbered 270. Ample provisions, sandwiches, buns, cake, and other good things of this life, were enjoyed very plentifully and heartily by the juveniles. The governor was absent, but was represented by Mrs. Gore Browne and Captain Stewart. Various amusements were provided, and after spending a very happy day, the proceedings of this interesting occasion came to a close."

SCHOOLS OR PRISONS—WHICH?

Mr. Bird, of the Paisley Prison, has just given the following "facts and figures," in relation to the schools and prisons of that town. They clearly show the great advantages the public gain by training up the young in the way they should go, rather than punish the adult when he has gone in the way he should not. That gentleman furnishes statistics in reference to juvenile delinquency, showing its extent prior to the opening of Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and since they came into full operation.

First, The number of commitments of persons of fifteen years of age and under; the number of these committed for the first time; the number of re-committals; and the centessimal proportion of re-committals to the whole number of commitments.

Second, The commitments to prison of all classes; the number of juveniles; and the centessimal proportion of juveniles to the whole number committed, in the six years ended 1848.

1st, *Juveniles.*

Total Commitments.	Committed for the first time.	Re-committals.	Cent. prop. of Re-committals.
493	344	149	30·2
Yearly average,			
82	57	24 5-6ths.	

2nd, *All Classes.*

	Total Commitments.	Juveniles.	Cent. prop. of Juveniles.
	4,888	493	10
Yearly average	814	82	

It needs no comment to show the necessity that existed for measures being adopted, first, to preserve the young from becoming criminal, and, second, to prevent those who have become such from continuing a career of crime. I may state that the evil, in both aspects, was increasing.

3	years ended	1845,	the number of juveniles was	187
3	„	1848,	„ „	206
3	„	1845,	„ com. a first time was	131
3	„	1848,	„ „	213

Have the Industrial and Reformatory Schools done anything to mitigate the evil? This question will be best answered by giving the number of commitments, &c., to this prison, in the six years ended 1864.

1st, *Juveniles.*

Total Commitments.	Committed for the first time.	Re-committals.	Cent. prop. of Re-committals.
237	204	33	13·9
Yearly average,			
39	34	5½	

2nd, All Classes.

	Total Commitments.	Juveniles.	Cent. prop. of Juveniles.
	6,161	237	3·6
Yearly average,	1,026	39	

Let me give a comparative statement of the two periods.

1st, Juveniles.

	1st Period.	2nd Period.	Decr. in 2nd.	Increase.
Total Commitments	493	237	256	
Yearly average	82	39	43	
Committed for the first time ...	344	204	140	
Yearly average	57	34	23	
Re-committals	149	33	116	
Yearly average	24 5-6	5½	19	
Per cent. of Re-committals ...	30·2	13·9	16·3	

2nd, All Classes.

Total Commitments	4,888	6,161	...	1,273
Yearly average	814	1,026	...	212
Juveniles	493	237	256	
Yearly average	82	39	43	
Per cent. of Juveniles	10·	3·6	6·4	

While the Industrial and Reformatory Schools are both exercising a beneficial influence in keeping down juvenile delinquency, each is acting upon a different class.

The Industrial School, by gathering the outcast and neglected children, by imparting to them a moral and religious education, training them to habits of industry, and thus fitting them for future usefulness, preserves them from entering the criminal ranks; and their success is indicated by the great decrease in the numbers committed for the first time. Thus, in the first period the number was 344, in the second 204, being a decrease of 140; and a decrease in the yearly average of 34.

The Reformatory School takes hold of the juvenile delinquent before he has become hardened in crime, separates him from evil associates, and, like the Industrial School, by education, and training to habits of industry, fits him to enter the labour market and earn his bread honestly; and their success is indicated by the great decrease in the number of re-committals. Thus, in the first period the re-committals were 149, and the second 33, being a decrease of 116, or 16·3 per cent.

The success of both schools is shown in the decrease of juvenile delinquency generally, the per centage of juveniles being 10 in the first period, and 3·6 in the last, being a decrease of 6·4 per cent. The good accomplished by these schools will be more marked if we keep in mind that the causes of juvenile delinquency remain the same—viz., the dissipated habits of many parents, and the poverty of a few. In support of this, I may state that in the 12 years ended June, 1864, there were 479 juveniles of 14 years of age and under, com-

mitted to this prison. Many were strangers, but of 320 I knew, 90 had some relative who had been in this prison; 36 had fathers, and 31 mothers, and the 90 relatives of these juveniles have been 391 times in prison; 2 have been twice transported, 9 once; 3 have been twice in the general prison, and 4 once. We must all bear in mind that these children must be supported, either as paupers or criminals, all their days, leaving them to propagate a future race of paupers and criminals more degraded than themselves; or the community must take them in hand, and, by educating, feeding, clothing, and training them for a few years, fit them in after life to provide for their own wants, and to train up their children after them to become useful members of society. Which of these is the most economical, let the following statement show:—There were 453 juveniles committed to this prison for the first time in the 8 years ended 1848; I traced their subsequent imprisonments to 30th June, 1849, and the cost of their maintenance in confinement alone, to that date, was £6,540. What it has amounted to by this time none can tell; but I know upwards of 40 have been transported, and many are coming to this prison still. Some are in it at this date.

In Memoriam.

MR. WILLIAM COMPTON BROMLEY,

MAIDA HILL.

THE remains of our esteemed friend Mr. Bromley, who died on March 23rd, were interred at Kensal Green, on March 30th. For twenty-five years he was the master of the Christ Chapel Infant Schools, Richmond Street, Maida Hill. The funeral *cortége* consisted of a hearse, five mourning coaches, the private carriage of S. Tildesley, Esq., and a number of cabs. About fifty teachers of the Ragged and Sunday-schools followed in procession on foot. There was a large crowd of persons waiting outside the school. The houses in the vicinity were closed as a mark of respect, and among the crowd there was many a wet cheek; and all acknowledged his great worth, and the loss the various schools had sustained. He was the originator of the Maida Hill Ragged School and Refuge for Boys, which has now been established nineteen years; and his connection with the Shoe-black movement was of a most beneficial character. Many of the boys, by his influence, have been sent to various parts of the world, and many in our colonies are indebted to him for all the education they received, and must ascribe their success in life to Mr. Bromley. Numbers are now occupying a respectable position in society entirely through his means. He had great influence among the poorer parents of the children, and instituted a mothers' and fathers' class, and among the crowd that followed were many from those classes. The Rev. Charles Campe, M.A., minister of Christ Chapel, read the service to a crowded and attentive auditory, and also officiated at the

grave. Upon leaving the chapel, about a hundred friends, mostly teachers of Ragged and Sunday-schools, followed the corpse to the grave. Mr. Bromley was held in the greatest respect and esteem by the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, many of whom followed his remains.

Our late friend and brother, Mr. Bromley, possessed in early life the great advantage of a pious mother's counsel and prayers. That dear mother has, in the providence of God, survived to witness how graciously God has heard and answered her prayers on behalf of her son "William," who, at the early age of fourteen left his parents' roof in the country to come to this great city. His mother, on parting with him, placed a Bible in his box, and with many tears besought him to make God and the Bible his friend and guide.

In the house of business in which he was placed, there was very little to encourage him to lead a godly life, for he has said that he was generally awakened in the morning by the oaths and curses of the foreman. His mother's prayers, however, followed him, and God was pleased to give her a gracious answer.

He does not appear to have received serious impressions of his state as a lost sinner in the sight of God until he was nearly twenty years of age, when he was invited by a friend of his mother's, whom he frequently visited on Sundays, to go and hear the Rev. Sanderson Robins preach at the Orphan Asylum, Westminster Road. He went and heard a sermon on the text—"How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation." It was a message from God unto him. The Holy Spirit applied the word to his heart, convinced him of sin, and also led him to accept the Saviour—"who was delivered for our offences, and raised again for our justification." He found peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. After his conversion he was anxious to know what he could do for Jesus, who he felt had done so much for him. His love was soon put to the test, for he had to bear witness for Christ in the midst of his ungodly companions, who no sooner discovered that he was in the habit of offering prayer to God morning and evening, than they who occupied the same room assailed him with bitter taunts and cruel mockings, and frequently, while on his knees in prayer, boots and pillows were thrown at his head. He patiently bore all this as a part of the discipline which his heavenly Father saw necessary. "He considered Him who endured such contradiction of sinners against himself," and rejoiced that he was counted worthy to suffer shame for his name.

He followed the ministry of Mr. Robins to Baker Street, and afterwards to Christ Chapel, although he had to run all the way to Westminster after evening service to get home in time. He also became a teacher in the Christ Chapel Sunday-school, then held in Orcus Street; he was not released from business till twelve o'clock on Saturday nights, yet never was late at Sunday-school on Sabbath mornings. And not only so, but he has often told me that he was accustomed to meet a pious man (who, like himself, had very few opportunities for private prayer) early on the Sabbath morning in St. James's Park, and there hold sweet counsel together, and then kneel down among the bushes, and seek for God's grace to enable them to glorify God in their bodies and spirits which were God's.

He was anxious at this time to be doing something more for the cause of

Christ. He loved the work of teaching the little ones the knowledge of the Saviour, and his desire was to become a Christian schoolmaster. He said that he prayed daily for eighteen months that God would open a way for him thus to serve him. He did not mention the matter to his pastor, Mr. Robins, until the Infant Schools, which were being built, were nearly finished, and the master appointed, when he ventured to tell him of his desire to become a schoolmaster. Mr. Robins no sooner heard it than he exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Bromley, why did you not tell me of your wishes before the master was appointed to the Infant School. I should have been glad to have secured your services for that." He replied, "Sir, I did not see God's hand in the matter;" but it was soon discovered that God had removed every difficulty, for the morning after the conversation Mr. R. received a letter from the appointed master, declining the charge, as he could not give up the engagement he then held. This was received as an indication of God's providence in making an opening in which his servant might glorify his Saviour. Mr. and Mrs. Bromley were then appointed by the committee as master and mistress of the Christ Chapel Infant School. The former went to the Home and Colonial Training College for a time, and then, when the building was complete, he commenced those labours of love in which God has so abundantly blessed him with success in winning souls for Christ.

Twenty-five years have elapsed since then, during which, by God's grace, he has earnestly and faithfully striven to lead the little ones under his charge to the Saviour; and living witnesses for Christ, as well as the dying testimonies of precious souls gathered into the heavenly garner, testify that he has not laboured in vain.

Mr. Bromley possessed in a remarkable degree the tact of speaking a word in season for his Master, of warning, admonition, or comfort, as opportunities offered. He was also ever attentive to listen to the troubles and sorrows of poor parents with whom he was brought into contact, and the kindly offices which he was at all times willing to render to the sick, needy, and dying, endeared him to the hearts of the parents as well as the children.

The successive pastors at Christ Chapel have greatly valued the services of our departed brother in Christ, and frequently availed themselves of his varied experience in their deep anxiety to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of the poor in the district; and the wisdom and discretion of his advice showed how completely he had become acquainted with the real wants and necessities of those for whose welfare he laboured.

It is just nineteen years ago that Mr. Bromley, with a few devoted friends, and in humble dependence upon God, commenced another important work in the neighbourhood, viz., the Ragged School. He was one of that noble band of Ragged School pioneers who were not content with talking about the depraved condition of the ragged children of our large cities, but boldly stepped down into the gutter and endeavoured to lift them out of the mire and clay, and to give them that instruction which every child ought to receive before it is punished for wrong-doing.

Out of the Ragged School grew the Refuge, &c., but it would occupy too much time to give details of this important work; suffice it to say that thousands of immortal souls have passed through these Ragged Schools and

Refuge; they heard of the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ, they are now scattered over the face of the world. Many by their respectable positions in society, and very many by their attachment to the Saviour, attest the value of the efforts put forth by our departed friend on behalf of this neglected class of the community, and God alone knows how many jewels shall be added to the Saviour's crown by the disinterested labours of our late beloved superintendent, Mr. Bromley.

He is now gone to his rest, and to receive his reward; he has lived for Christ, he has died in Christ; but in looking back and recalling to mind many of the interesting peculiarities of Mr. B., one cannot fail to observe how wonderfully God had adapted him for the great work which he carried on for so many years. The chief object of his life was evident to all who had the privilege of labouring with him, viz., to win souls for Christ; while at the same time he in all humility acknowledged his own miserable shortcomings, and that it was only by God's grace he could do any good thing. His kind and interesting mode of teaching the word of God, and the peculiar illustrations he used to simplify the truth, invested his lessons with a singular charm and attraction. I have seen the eyes of every one in a large school of the roughest class in the neighbourhood fastened on him, and the attention sustained without wavering by him during the delivery of his addresses on Sunday evenings, while tears have rolled down cheeks that have been marred and hardened by violence and crime.

He was also very successful in interesting and sustaining the interest of friends and teachers in the varied work in which he delighted. Many a teacher who was ready to give up in despair has been held on and encouraged again and again by his loving words of counsel and his encouraging example.

He peacefully passed away, trusting in the merits of a crucified Redeemer. A little while before his death, he said, "I have been praying that, if it be the will of God, I may be restored to health and privileges, and by his grace live a more holy life;" but soon after he seemed to have a conviction that his labour was done. He said, "Don't tell me of anything but Christ, I feel that he is all I need." May we follow him as he followed Christ, and may our last end be like his.

THE PAISLEY RAGGED SCHOOLS.

THE following details of the condition and progress of the Ragged Schools in Paisley have just reached us. They show the great need that still exists in Scotland for not only a continuance but an extension of this educational and mission movement.

"The usual information in connection with the attendance and progress of the inmates will be found in the following tables, which are both interesting and satisfactory:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number on the Roll, 31st Dec. 1863 . .	68	42	110
Since admitted	22	16	38
	90	58	148

Disposed of as follows:—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Employment found for	10	4	14
Sent to Poorhouse	2	1	3
Removed by Friends	9	6	15
Left from other causes	4	1	5
Died	3	0	3
	28	12	40
Number on the Roll, 31st Dec., 1864 . .	62	46	108
Monthly average on the Roll in 1864 . .	—	—	104
Average Daily Attendance	—	—	97

Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
60	45	105	were born in Scotland.		
3	0	3	were born in England.		
4	4	8	are between 6 and 7 years of age.		
4	3	7	„	7 and 8	„
6	7	13	„	8 and 9	„
8	2	10	„	9 and 10	„
7	12	19	„	10 and 11	„
20	3	23	„	11 and 12	„ and
14	14	28	are above 12		„

Of the 38 admitted during the year, only 7 could read at all. The others, as a rule, did not know the letters of the alphabet.

108	are now learning	Reading—80 being able to read the Bible.
78	„	Writing.
70	„	Arithmetic.
30	„	Geography, and
60	„	Writing from dictation.

Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
1	1	2	have been in School upwards of	6	years.
4	2	6	„	5	„
3	3	6	„	4	„
12	9	21	„	3	„
9	6	15	„	2	„
17	17	34	„	1	„
17	7	24	have been from a few days till 11 months.		

"Of these children, 23 (15 boys and 8 girls) are confined under magistrates' warrants, as vagrants or beggars, and 12 girls are under the Reformatory Act—making altogether 35 of what may well be called the neglected and dangerous classes, who are thus carefully attended to, and in the way of doing well. The remainder are chiefly children of depraved and dissolute parents, whose unnatural and cruel treatment of their offspring makes them peculiarly the objects of this institution's sympathy and attention. Many friends of the poorer classes have lately been soliciting admission for the children of such, simply on the ground of their poverty, and the refusal of these applications has been a source of pain to the directors. This institution

was originally established, and is still maintained, to provide an asylum for the reception of those unfortunate children who are turned loose upon our streets, and exposed to the temptations and seductions of wicked and criminal associates—for children, in fact, who, if not actually convicted of crime, are in danger of falling into it, and whose rescue in the early stages of their criminality, or their timely withdrawal from scenes and influences which are certain to lead them into criminal courses, is now so anxiously and universally desiderated. It must be evident to all, therefore, that it is anything but desirable that the children of the honest, but poverty-stricken artisan, should be mixed up with the children of the abandoned and profligate, who are, as a rule, more or less tainted by the evil examples and influences of their unhappy lot. The children of the respectable poor have other, and, for them, better and safer sources of help, and to these they should be directed, leaving the resources of the Ragged School to be brought to bear exclusively on that lower stratum of misery, where crime is the cause and the constant associate of the poverty and degradation which exists there, and upon which, the directors are happy to be able to assure the public, this institution continues to exert a most powerful and beneficial influence. For several years past the expenditure has exceeded the income to a considerable extent—the accumulation of former years had been exhausted, and a debt of nearly £100 incurred. In the present statement it will be seen that the balance against the institution has been reduced to £3 8s. 8d., with every prospect, if the same amount of support is accorded, not only that the income will in future keep pace with the expenditure, but that the directors will be enabled still further to develop the advantages of this institution, and make it what it ought to be, and is designed to be, a house of refuge for every poor, destitute, and neglected child, on whom 'the double curse of poverty and bad parents' has fallen, and in respect of whom, the directors feel assured, it is the anxious wish, as it is the duty and privilege of good citizens, to do everything in their power to rescue all such cases from their unfortunate and unhappy position, and to place them in circumstances where they may be cared for and trained up to be useful members of society."

EXHIBITION OF WORK BY THE LODGERS OF LODGING-HOUSES.

THE promoters of model lodging-houses in the metropolis, following an example often set by the directors of like institutions, have given to their tenants an opportunity of bringing before the public various interesting works of curiosity and art, which have been produced by those who reside in the establishments in question. The model lodging-houses are situated in what were formerly the most squalid parts of London, but there needs little evidence beyond that afforded by the exhibition under notice to make us understand the effect which improved sanitary arrangements probably have of raising aspirations among the working classes of the people above the sordid incidents of a mere existence. The collection which was opened

to public inspection last month, in one of the rooms of St. Martin's Hall, though small in extent and of unpretending character, includes several objects of artistic pretensions that would gain notice amongst productions of a similar character from hands readily acknowledged as legitimate producers. Some models of the very establishments which belong to the promoters of the exhibition form a prominent feature of the collection, and to one of these has been awarded a prize of £5; but what Mr. John Potter, who has contributed these models, will probably value more highly than this token, is the sincere admiration which his ingenious work commands. A more artistic performance is the model of a pair of park gates and pillars, massive, noble, and of excellent design, the production of Alfred Legge, a youth of twenty years of age. Many of the exhibitors have devoted themselves to constructing objects which they are used to manufacture in their own trade, but there is still a great variety of articles laying claim to special value on the score of good taste. Among these may be classed the specimens of fancy work, and the personal and domestic ornaments exhibited as the work of women. The range of capabilities among the male contributors is exemplified as commencing with a neat map by a boy of ten years old, and rising to some creditable pictures and to some medallions in wood, one of which reproduces for its subject the "Ecce Homo," and another a head of "Joseph's Bride." These last-named are well executed specimens, and have been produced by Balvandini Viscardini, of Tyndall's Buildings. There are, moreover, pencil sketches, glazed and coloured medallions, vases, some cut glass, bridles, violins, guitars, beehives, and other objects indicating the versatility, at least, of the exhibitors. Early on the day of opening the exhibitors were admitted, and soon after two o'clock Lord Shaftesbury attended, in order to formally open the exhibition. After a suitable prayer by a rev. gentleman present, Mr. C. Payne, the secretary, read a report, stating that there were 51 exhibitors, and 142 articles, this being the first year of the attempt. Lord Shaftesbury having previously walked round the room and inspected the contributions, made a few remarks to those assembled. He said the first thing that struck him was the great benefit that had been derived from the improvement of the domiciliary condition of the people; because he had observed that some of the best articles had come from localities such as Tyndall's Buildings, which were once so insalubrious and dangerous. The object of these exhibitions was not primarily to educe inventions, but was to do that which should give healthy occupation to the working man, to keep him from the gin-shop, the casino, and the penny theatre. That such was the effect, there was abundant evidence, when it was considered what money and time must have been kept back from vice in order to produce the articles there collected. It was also evident that not only the husband, but the wife and children must have been mutually engaged in some of the works—a fact which he ventured to think would tend in the direction of restoring those domestic comforts, honours, and dignities which were nearly, he thought, worked out. His lordship then remarked upon the recent display of rudeness at an industrial exhibition, and intimated that great successes frequently sprang from failures, and that resentment because of defeat in honourable competition was rather the humour of schoolboys than of men of character. He had seen that religious

feeling was prevalent in the minds of contributors, and he trusted the blessing of God would rest upon them.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the noble earl, and the exhibition was then formally declared to be open.

INTERNATIONAL REFORMATORY EXHIBITION.

It is intended to hold in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, an Exhibition of the products of Reformatories and Refuges. It will be opened by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on May 19th, and will be continued open each succeeding day (Sunday excepted) till Thursday, May 25th, on which day the medals will be distributed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.

On the opening day the doors will be open at 12 o'clock, the ceremony taking place at 3. In the evening of that day admission will be given after 7 o'clock. On the remaining days the hours of admission will be from 10 to 5, and from 6 to 9.

In order to enable all classes to visit the Exhibition, the following will be the prices of admission:—

	s.	d.
Friday, May 19—		
Opening Ceremonial	5	0
Numbered Stalls (with the right of admission to the Exhibition throughout the week)	10	6
Friday Evening, May 19—After 7 o'clock	1	0
Saturday, May 20	1	0
Monday, May 22	0	6
Tuesday, May 23	0	6
Wednesday, May 24	0	6
Thursday, May 25	1	0
Reserved Seats	2	6

Schools, and Children under Twelve, half-price on all occasions.

The managers of Reformatories, Refuges, and Industrial Schools throughout the world, have been invited to send specimens of their industrial products, and the responses have been such as to show that this will be one of the largest and most interesting collections of industrial work of this particular kind that has ever been brought together.

In addition to the British Islands the following countries will be represented:—

Austria.	France.	Saxony.
Baden.	Italy.	Switzerland.
Belgium.	Malta.	United States.
Canada.	Netherlands.	Wurtemburg.
Egypt.	Prussia.	&c., &c.

An important feature of the Exhibition will be the workshops and workrooms, which will be fitted up so as to occupy the whole area beneath the spacious galleries of the Agricultural Hall, and will also be erected around a large central trophy. In these, several hundred boys and girls will work at their respective trades and occupations throughout the Exhibition. These, however, will be the children from the Refuges, as the Government decline to sanction the inmates from certified Reformatories being present.

The machines and implements at work will include—

Steam Engines and Circular Saws.
Bootmakers' Sewing Machines.
Tailors' Sewing Machines.
Turners' Lathes.
Printing Presses.
Smiths' Forges.
Carpenters' Benches.
Sewing Machines.
Bread-making Machines.
Gas Ovens and Stoves.

The hand employments in operation will include—

Rope-Mat and Net Makers.
Paper Bag and Envelope Makers.
Rag Sorters and Rag Cutters.
Broom and Brush Makers.
Croquet Makers.
Firewood Makers.
Chair Menders.
Sack and Bag Makers.
Blacking and Ink Makers.
Shoe-blacks.
Bricklayers.
Glaziers.
Tailors and Shoe Makers.
Brick and Tile Makers.
Basket Makers.
Straw Workers.
Pillow Lace Makers.
Embroiderers.
Washing and Ironing.
Knitting and Netting, and Needlework of all kinds.

STATISTICS.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In 1864 there were 739,763 children born in England and 495,520 persons died; Scotland, 112,445 born and 74,303 died. The birth rate in England was at the rate of 3·56 per cent. on the estimated population; in Scotland 3·60; and the death rate was 2·38 per cent. in England, and 2.35 in Scotland. Both birth and death rate were high and above the average. The natural increase of population in the year by excess of births over deaths was 244,243 in England and 38,142 in Scotland; in Great Britain, therefore, 282,385. There were 73,365 emigrants from the United Kingdom in the year. The population of England in the middle of the year 1864 is estimated at about 20,772,000, of Scotland. 3,118,700; of Great Britain, therefore, 23,890,700, an increase of 702,182 since the census of April, 1862.

IRISH REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

The number of juvenile offenders in the Reformatory Schools of Ireland had risen to 639 at the close of the year 1864; 492 boys, 420 of them Roman Catholics and 72 Protestants; and 147 girls, 132 of them Roman Catholics and 15 Protestants. 184 were committed in the year 1864, 127 of them for 5 years, more than a third had never been previously committed to any prison, and more than another third only once. Sums amounting to £315 were obtained in 1864 from parents towards the care and maintenance of their children in those schools, but the main dependence is upon the treasury allowance, which amounted in the year to £10,257, and was aided by £2,762 from the rates. Of the 116 inmates discharged in 1863, 103 are known to be

doing well; 5 have been reconvicted of crime. In 1864, 131 were discharged and 115 of them are known to be doing well as yet; 58 have emigrated and 12 enlisted. 38 boys and girls were placed on licence in the year.

Mr. J. P. Murray, the visiting inspector, from whose report these statements were taken, considers these Schools a great success.—From *Times*, March 16th, 1865.

THE METROPOLITAN HOMELESS POOR ACT.

THE following statement shows the extent of accommodation which has been provided by the guardians of the unions and parishes within the metropolis for the homeless poor, under this Act:—Prior to the passing of the Act the aggregate accommodation was for 997 persons only. On the 30th of December, 1864, the accommodation had been increased to 1,400; the accommodation now is for 1,676; the average number of this class in the workhouses on each night of the week ended the 30th of January, 1864, was 380; the average number on each night of the week ended the 28th of January, 1865, was 574; the highest number on any night in the latter week was 611; thus, when the greatest number of beds were occupied, there were 1,005 unoccupied beds.

The Teachers' Column.

THE FIRST KIND WORD.

"WAS your lesson difficult?" kindly inquired a young teacher of a ragged and uncouth-looking lad of about ten years, who was one of a class which had just finished a recitation—"Was your lesson difficult, my boy?"

The boy thus addressed raised his large grey eyes with an inquiring look, as if to satisfy himself that words breathed in so sweet a tone were intended for him; but as he met his teacher's gentle gaze they fell, and dropping his head, he forbore to reply. His teacher, deeming it sufficient, said no more, and dismissed the class.

This lad, Johnny by name, was the son of poor parents, both of whom were habituated to the use of ardent spirits, and, of course, grossly neglected their children, beating and abusing them as their excited passions prompted; seldom, and perhaps never, letting fall from their lips a word of kindly interest even, much less of love. Johnny being of a mischievous temperament, was the recipient of unbounded harshness; but to this disposition he owed the privileges of attendance at the school, whither he was sent to "be out of the way." This was the first day he had been under the care of Miss Almer, the present teacher.

Johnny possessed a quick and retentive memory, and when he chose to apply himself could stand at the head of his class. But his half-learned lessons came oftener than his perfect ones, and always brought him a severe reprimand, and often chastisement, which seemed to have no other effect than to harden and to debase him. Growing up under such adverse influence at home and at school, he became a morose and ill-tempered boy, disliked and shunned by his schoolmates, on whom he sought to revenge himself by all the petty annoyances his fertile brain could devise. Such was the lad when he became a pupil of Miss Almer.

She had rebuked him for his first error gently, as was her wont, and trusting to the potency of such reproof, dismissed him from her mind; but not so easily were the kind words forgotten by the poor boy, to whom so gentle a tone was so rare as to awaken astonishment. It fell amongst the rude thoughts and feelings of his heart as a flower amongst the thorns. It was to his ear, that was wont to catch only the harsh tone of unkindness, as a strain of sweet melody after a jarring discord. Oh! why do we so often withhold that which it costs so little to give, and yet may prove such a treasure to the receiver?

But to the story. Miss Almer lingered at the school-room till all the pupils had left, and was walking slowly homeward alone when this to her trifling event of the day was brought to her mind by observing Johnny sitting by the roadside, apparently waiting for her. When she came to him he rose, and offering her a nosegay of violets, said, "Please, ma'am, will you take these?"

"Certainly, Johnny; they are very sweet, and the first I have seen this season. I love them dearly, and you too, for bringing them to me."

She had taken the boy's hand in hers, despite its disgusting appearance, and as she finished speaking, his eyes were lifted up to hers with the same expression as in the morning, and a tear was making a furrow through the dirt that begrimed his face.

"Johnny, what is the matter?" asked his teacher in surprise.

"What you said," falteringly uttered the boy. "Do you love me?"

"Indeed I do," was Miss Almer's reply; "and something must trouble you. Can I do anything for you?"

"Oh, you *have done more* for me than any one else; for nobody ever loved me before; but I thought you did when you didn't scold me for not getting my lesson," said Johnny; "but I am a dreadful boy; you don't know it all."

"Well, tell me all," answered his teacher, touched by the earnestness of his manner. So saying, she led him to a large stone and bid him sit by her there; and as he unfolded his tale of wrong, *done* as well as received, she mingled her tears with his, which flowed so freely. They sat long, and ere they parted she had given rest to his larger heart by promising ever to be his friend. She told him, too, the tale of a Saviour's love for such as he, and bade him seek Jesus for his friend, that he might always have one to love him.

The next morning Johnny was missed from his place at school, and at the close of the school Miss Almer called at the rude hut that had been his home to learn the cause of his absence; and to her surprise found it vacated. Whither the people had gone no one knew. This was a sore disappointment to her, for she longed to do good, and this had seemed an unusual opportunity. But she could not "see the end from the beginning," nor thought that the little she had already done had taken so deep a root as to survive amid the opposing influences that must surround poor Johnny. Many years after this (fifteen, I think) Miss Almer was visiting far away from this scene of her early labours, and during her visit attended a meeting for teachers. Remarks were offered and experiences related by many labourers in the good work of instructing youth; and at length a gentleman rose and expressed a wish to say a word to the band of teachers on the power of kindness; and in the course of his remarks related the story I have given above, closing with these, or nearly these words: "I am that lad, and those were the *first words of kindness* I ever remember to have had addressed to me. They have been my talisman, my guiding star through life. They have made me what I am, and God helping me, it shall be the aim of my life to reward the friend of my youth in the only way in my power, namely, by living so as to spread by example and precept the influence of 'the Divine love which actuated her.'"

Miss Almer listened to this recital

with an agitated heart, for she recognised in the speaker that little Johnny whom she had never forgotten. She sought an interview, and learned his history—how, after leaving his early home, the love of Christ and holiness, which she had aroused in his bosom, was ever leading him away from his evil courses and urging him to a higher life. His parents soon after died, and he was taken as an errand boy into a wealthy family, and allowed the opportunity of attending school. He at length sought other employment, in which he could increase his earnings, all of which he carefully hoarded, till he obtained a sum sufficient to enable him to attend a higher school. Thus he went on, alternately labouring and studying, till he was a qualified teacher, in which employment he had been for several years engaged.

Need we say to any teacher who may read this, "Go thou and do likewise"? All may not meet with so speedy a reward as Miss Almer; but let us remember that the time of retribution is not yet; and if we labour faithfully, we may hope that the guerdon shall yet be ours to find that some poor soul has been rescued from degradation by our endeavours, to shine for ever a star in the Saviour's course. A harsh word will kill where a gentle one, uttered in faith, and for Christ's sake, will make alive.

USE ME.

THOU usest tree and flower,
The rivers vast and small,
The eagle great, the little bird
That sings upon the wall.

Correspondence.

WEEKLY DINNER TO CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the Ragged School Union Magazine.

SIR,—It will be in your recollection that a short time ago I wrote you about giving a good warm dinner to some of our ragged children once a week. I am happy to inform you that the plan has been carried out, and proves to be a great good to the children, even for the short time it has been going on. I may mention that all our Day Ragged Schools have been getting a dinner of some kind for a length of time, with the exception of three of them. Some get it every day, and others twice and thrice a week, during the winter. One school gets all the left meat from the Exchange dining-rooms, often sufficient of all sorts to give 130 children a warm dinner every day throughout the year. Another gets the left meat from one of the large haberdashery establishments, which feeds an equal number twice a week; and another is supplied by the left food in two large private families who cook it and send it to the school twice a week. This latter plan is preferable to that of giving left food to the beggar at the door.

But to return to the weekly dinner. I took one of the three that was not in receipt of anything in the way of food, numbering 160; and as the gentleman did not wish the managers of the school to be at any expense, he was at the expense of all the tin dishes, spoons, &c., each child to have a dish and spoon, and the dinner to be substantial Irish stew of good meat and

potatoes, well cooked. The gentleman was present one day, and was so pleased with the arrangements, and so sure of the benefit it will be to these poor ragged children, that he requested me to make the same provision and arrangements for another school of 130 children. This has also been done. So now, 290 children get a good warm dinner once a week. The first outlay for dishes, &c., for both schools is £5 18s., and the weekly outlay for the dinner, including cooking, is £1 15s. 6d., being about 2d. a head for a good dinner of meat and potatoes as much as the children are able to eat, and they do enjoy it. They get it every Friday. And while the tables are being laid, they are out in the yard, and the prospect of such a dinner fills them with glee, and brightens up their pale faces with joy. No wonder the gentleman was pleased and felt happy in seeing the poor ones enjoying a good meal. The only stipulation is regular attendance, not absent except by sickness. I give you these few details to make use of them as you think proper, in the hope that others may be induced to do likewise, and so be filled with an inward happiness they never felt before—that of seeing the poor, sickly, pale, ragged child made happy out of the abundance the blessed Father has given many. This gentleman (but I need not hide his name, Samuel Martin, Esq.) is the President of the Liverpool Ragged School Union, and has been connected with the good work since its formation, and, like all other large-hearted Christian men, is connected with almost all the charities of the town, and in a quiet way gives largely to every good work.

These dinners are to be continued all the year through solely at his expense.

I am happy to say that all our Liverpool schools are in excellent condition.

ALEXANDER GILLESPIE.

Poetry.

THE NEW LODGER.

(*From Old Jonathan.*)

THAT tall old house of lodgings,
With broken panes of glass,
Told that the inmates all must be
A low, degraded class.

And every room was full, save one—
One little room to spare;
But no one thought of taking that
Upon the topmost stair.

The attics seemed to go so high,
Quite up into the roof;
While from the other rooms so far
They stood indeed aloof.

You would have thought that surely then
No higher could be there;
Yet higher went this little one
Upon the topmost stair.

A strange apartment that, methinks,
So desolate and grim;
With cobwebs shutting out the light
Which two small panes let in.

A mattress, box, and rusty stove—
All three the worse for wear,
Quite filled that dirty little place
Upon the topmost stair.

The rent was half-a-crown a week;
No wonder 'twas refused,
And thus in solitude remain
Unopened and unused.

At last a lodger came—a child,
Who begged the people there
To let him have for eighteen-pence
The attic on the stair.

Each week the ragged boy appeared,
And for his lodging paid;
But no one cared to ask him how
The money had been made.

One dark, wet night, when running home,
With feet so cold and sore,
He passed a Ragged School, and stopped
To listen at the door.

He heard the master tell the boys
That God is everywhere;
And much he wondered that he had
Not heard of this before.

"Why, then," the sturdy child exclaimed,
"If he is everywhere,
He must be living with me in
My lodging on the stair."

The master kindly brought him in,
And told him he might come
And learn to read like other boys,
If he could leave his home.

So Johnny gladly said he had
His evenings all to spare,
And that he easily could leave
His lodging on the stair.

And then he laughed, because he thought
How funny it would be
If he should ever read the news,
Like Obadiah Lee.

Off sped the lodger to his room,
With grave, determined air;
And soon 'twas hard to recognise
The attic on the stair.

With soap and water, brush and sand,
Such scrubbing ne'er had been;
"For," said the child, "if God is here,
It must be bright and clean."

And to the Ragged School again
Each night he did repair,
And none were more attentive than
The lodger on the stair.

He loved to hear the master talk
Of things unknown before,
Until that cold wet evening, when
He listened at the door.

And very soon he learned to read;
Then what a change was there:
The lodger had a Bible in
The attic on the stair.

But still a change, a greater change
Than all which had been made,
For God looked down one night, and, lo!
The little lodger prayed.

Like Jabez,* when God heard his voice,
He granted all his prayer;
So can the grown-up man forget
The attic on the stair?

CHARITY.

*1 Chron. iv. 9, 10.

Notices of Meetings.

PARADISE STREET, CHELSEA.

AN interesting meeting was held in Christchurch National School, on Friday, March 31st. About 160 lads and elder girls, as well as the voluntary teachers, were assembled at a Tea Meeting, to bid farewell to Mrs. Robinson and the Rev. W. W. Robinson, the incumbent of Christchurch, who are about to leave London. From the statements made, it appears that Mrs. Robinson has for above ten years managed, with the aid of a zealous band of volunteers, this large Ragged Night School. During that period she has been unflagging in her labours for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the scholars, and thus has become a true

"mother in Israel" to very many of the juvenile roughs, of whom the school consists. Mr. Robinson, too, it appears, has shown the same deep interest in this Ragged School; for, during that long period he has rarely missed closing the Thursday Night School with an appropriate address—an example which might well be imitated by other ministers of the Gospel. After tea and fruit, the boys and young men present gave Mrs. Robinson a neat work bag, as a small token of their gratitude. Rev. W. W. Robinson presided. Mr. E. J. Hytche, of the Ragged School Union, the Rev. W. Tebbs, Mr. Pierotti, and an old scholar, took part in this interesting gathering of teachers and scholars.

MILTON YARD.

On March 23rd was held the ninth annual meeting. The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., presided.

The meeting having been opened by prayer, the first proceeding was the presentation of good conduct awards to seven of the Ragged School boys, whose present masters had testified to their uniformly excellent conduct during the past twelve months. The prizes consisted of three half-crowns each, and a certificate signed by Lord Shaftesbury.

The secretary read the report. With the exception of financial matters, a satisfactory state of things was set forth. Eleven of the homeless ones had been placed in a Refuge; twelve had been entered into the Shoe-black Brigade, others had been put into the Royal and Mercantile Navies, and altogether forty-five had been provided for in various ways. Not only had the children been thus placed in the way of doing for themselves, but they were really known to be doing well, and reflecting by their conduct credit on the schools from which they came. The friends and parents of the boys had also been relieved in their times of distress. A Penny Bank, established in connection with the schools, had thriven steadily, as the figures would show. In 1862 there was 15s. deposited, and at Christmas last there was £218 7s. in hand. The report, amongst other illustrations of the reason there was to be cheerful in this work, mentioned the fact that the boys were very grateful for what was done for them. As an instance, it was stated that when the Rev. W. Vincent, the late incumbent and the founder of the schools, left this scene of his Christian labours, the boys put together their pence and presented that gentleman with a copy of Dr. Guthrie's "Plea for Ragged Schools." The report concluded by stating that the annual subscriptions had fallen off, and that it was necessary to the more successful working of the institution that they should have money. But, above all, prayer, earnest and heartfelt, was asked for, believing as the committee did, that what was thus asked for of the Lord he would in nowise disregard.

The treasurer's statements showed receipts for the year £73 12s. 1d.; the expenditure £81 10s. 1d.

The meeting was addressed by the Revs. D. Wilson, W. Vincent; F. R. Kite, Joseph Payne, Esq., T. Chalmers, Esq., and E. P. Evans, Esq.

POPLAR RAGGED SCHOOL.

On March 29th, the annual meeting of the Poplar Ragged School and Penny Bank was held in the new school-room, East India Road. The chair was occupied by the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.

The honorary secretary read the report, in which reference was made to the circumstances which led the committee to endeavour to secure more healthy and commodious premises than those previously occupied in Dingle Lane, and to the complete success which had attended their endeavours, to which result local and long-tried friends have assisted by largely-increased contributions. Clergymen and ministers of the neighbourhood have rendered important service by appeals from the pulpit; while the merchant

princes of this great city have testified their sympathy by a liberal response to the claims presented to their notice. At Midsummer the school operations were transferred to the new building, and the pleasing fact was announced that the institution was thoroughly free from debt.

The following is an epitome of the instrumentality employed by the committee:—

Mixed Day School, 9 to 12, and 2 to 4.

Infant Day School, 9 to 12, and 2 to 4.

Sunday Evening Schools, half-past 6.

Boys' Week Evening Schools, Wednesday and Friday, 7 to 9.

Girls' Week Evening Schools, Tuesday and Thursday, 6 to 8.

Girls' Working Class, Monday evening, 6 to 8.

Library for Boys, Wednesday evening.

Library for Girls, Monday evening.

Mothers' Meetings are being organized, and will be commenced forthwith.

The following incident will show how widely the influence of these schools is exerted. About three months ago, as the Sunday School was being dismissed, a boy about thirteen years of age was observed to keep his seat. He was asked why he waited. "Please, teacher," was the reply, "the boys told me I had better stop and speak to you, because I have no friends." (The best possible argument to use with a Ragged School teacher!) A few questions elicited the fact that father and mother were both dead, the latter quite recently. Misled by the report that work was abundant in the ship-yards and factories of Poplar, he had come hither from Paddington, and failing to find employment, for some days he had wandered about the neighbourhood, at night sleeping "no where," which means in an empty cart or wherever he could find a hiding-place. Subsequently he was picked up by some of the school-boys, and induced to come to the Ragged School; was instructed how to introduce himself, and then left to make his own way. By the superintendent he was taken to the Night Refuge, Ratcliff Cross, where "no small kindness was shown him" by the Christian managers of that little-known but valuable institution. His case was brought under the notice of the treasurer, Mr. Selfe, who with characteristic kindness found employment for him on board the *Barham*, where he worked "with a will," earned a good character, and ultimately sailed in that vessel a few weeks ago. His outfit was furnished by the gentleman before named; and when he called upon the superintendent to repeat his thanks and say good-bye, the appearance he presented would have done credit to a mother's care. The question is naturally suggested, What would have been the probable fate of this poor lad had there been no Poplar Ragged School?

The financial statement was then read, from which it appeared that the amount of subscriptions and donations received in the two years 1863 and 1864, was £1,361 17s. 7d.; and the expenditure £1,354 17s. 8d.; leaving a small balance in the hands of the treasurer.

The meeting was addressed by Sir R. Carden, Alderman and Sheriff Dakin, Revs. H. J. Bergner, B. Preece, C. H. Wigram, Esq., Henry Green, jun., Esq., and Mr. Curtis.

THE CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS' ACT.

Mr. Edward Palk, J.P., of Southampton, writes on the measures taken in that town to enforce the provisions of the Act (27 and 28 Vict., cap. 37) for the protection of children employed by sweeps. A Bill, setting forth the provisions of the Act, and the penalties incurred by its infraction, is widely circulated in the town. Mr. Palk says:—"My experience in these matters leads me to the conviction that, however good an Act of Parliament may be, it is rendered inoperative in a great measure from the ignorance of the public of its useful provisions. If, therefore, we can induce some one individual in every town in England to take this subject up, and make it his own by seeing to the circulation of such information as the Bill contains, this crying and scandalous evil will be got rid of altogether." We trust the example of Southampton will be largely followed.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

The following contributions have been received in aid of the Ragged School Union from the 20th of March to April, 1865 (inclusive):—

General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Adams, Rev. R. L.	1	1	0
Agnew, Miss	2	2	0
Ainslie, Miss	0	10	0
Anderdon, J. H., Esq.	10	0	0
Arbuthnot, G., Esq.	1	1	0
Arbutnot, Mrs. E.	1	0	0
Armstrong, W., Esq.	3	3	0
Astley, Hon. W., M.P.	1	1	0
Atkinson, E., Esq.	5	0	0
Austin, C. E., Esq.	2	0	0
A. Z.	2	7	6
Bates, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Barber, Rev. J. H.	1	1	0
Barnard, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Barrow, Lady	1	0	0
Bastard, Mrs.	2	0	0
Batterabee, Mrs.	1	1	0
Bennett, Miss	1	0	0
Blachford, Lady	2	2	0
Blair, H. M., Esq.	1	1	0
Bliss, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Boyer, Mrs.	0	10	0
Bracken, Miss H. E.	1	1	0
Bradley, Miss	1	3	6
Bradshaw, J., Esq.	1	0	0
Broadfoot, Miss	1	1	0
Broke, Miss	1	0	0
Brooker, Mr. T.	1	1	0
Brown, J. C., Esq.	5	0	0
Browne, R. G. M., Esq.	0	0	0
Carpmael, Mr. A.	1	1	0
Carpmael, Mr. Wm.	1	1	0
Carpmael, Mr. Wm., jun.	1	1	0
Cartwright, Col.	2	0	0
Chapple, Mrs.	0	10	0
Chelsea Waterworks, Proprietors of the	2	2	0
Chilvers, Mrs.	1	0	0
Cholmondeley, Lord H.	2	2	0
Clark, Gordon, Esq.	5	5	0
Clarke, H., Esq.	5	0	0
Clarke, Dr. H.	1	0	0
Clarke, Mr.	1	0	0
Clayton, F. S., Esq.	1	1	0
Clive, Rev. A.	5	0	0
Clowes, Mrs.	2	0	0
Clutterbuck, J. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Cole, Hon. A.	1	0	0
Comyn, Mrs.	2	0	0
Cooper, Miss	1	1	0
Corrie, Miss M.	2	0	0
Coulson, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Cox, Miss M. J., per—			
Bockett, Mrs.	1	1	0
Cox, Lieut. H. W.	5	0	0
Cox, Mrs. Major	2	10	0
Cox, R. W., Esq.	0	10	0
Cox, A. F.	0	1	6
Cox, Miss S. L.	0	1	0
Cox, Miss M. J.	0	2	6
Box	0	6	0
Fenton, Mr.	0	4	0
Friend, A.	0	2	0
Crook, Miss, col. by—			
Baily, Mr. and Mrs.	0	5	0
Clark, Mr. and Mrs.	0	5	0
Crook, Miss	0	5	0
Greenwood, Mrs.	0	5	0
Heath, Miss	1	10	0
Henly, Mr.	0	10	0
Ladd, Mrs.	0	5	0
Large, Miss	0	13	0
Pinnigar, Misses	3	15	0
Pinnigar, Mr.	0	5	0
Pinnigar, Mr. Jacob	0	7	0
Small Sums	3	15	0
Crosse, R. J., Esq.	3	3	0
Cuthbert, Mrs.	2	0	0
Davidson, D. M., Esq.	1	1	0
Day, Mrs., per M. H.	1	0	0
Day, Miss, per M. H.	1	0	0
Deacon, John, Esq.	10	0	0
DeMorgan, George, Esq.	1	1	0
Dent, George, Esq.	1	1	0
Dickens & Co., Messrs.	1	1	0
Dickenson, G., Esq.	1	1	0
Dixon, T. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Dodson, H. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Donaldson, Mrs.	1	10	0
Davidson, D. M., Esq.	1	1	0
Durrant, Rev. Isaac	0	10	0
Eastwick, Capt.	5	5	0
E. C., Endell Street	0	10	0
Eden, John, Esq.	2	0	0
Edgar, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Edmonds, Mrs.	1	0	0
Edmonds, Mrs. W.	1	0	0
Edwards, Charles, Esq.	2	2	0
E. E.	1	0	0
Egerton, Hon. A.	2	0	0
E. J. E.	10	0	0
Elliott, Hon. Mrs.	1	1	0
Ellis, W. S., Esq.	1	1	0
Fawkes, A. T., Esq.	1	1	0
Field, Hy., Esq.	1	1	0
Field, Mrs.	1	1	0
Focquet, Col. H.	0	10	0
Fowler, J. R., Esq.	1	1	0
Franklin, Lady	1	1	0
Frere, J. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Fraser, J. W., Esq	1	1	0
Gregson, J., Esq.	1	0	0
Gent, George, Esq.	5	0	0
Gent, Miss	1	0	0
Godlee, R., Esq.	1	1	0
Gordon, Lady Geo.	1	1	0
Gripper, F., Esq.	3	3	0
Guest, Mrs.	1	0	0
Habershon, E., Esq.	1	1	0
Hare, Mrs. John	2	0	0
Hammond, Mr.	0	10	0
Hartley, John, Esq.	2	2	0
Hawkins, J. A. F., Esq.	2	2	0
Hay, Mr. J.	0	5	0
Hayes, Rev. Sir J. W.	3	3	0
Headerson, Mrs.	2	0	0
Herbert, Hon. Mrs.	4	4	0
Hillman, Miss	0	10	0
Hoare, Rev. H.	0	10	0
Hodgson, S. H., Esq.	5	5	0
Holland, Mrs.	1	8	0
Holford, R. S., Esq.	5	0	0
Hooper, G. N., Esq.	1	1	0
Hope, Mrs.	2	2	0
Horne, Mrs.	1	1	0
H. S.	2	0	0
Hughes, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Hume, Colonel	2	0	0
Jackson, Rev. W. W.	2	0	0
Jennings, E., Esq.	1	1	0
Jones, Dr.	1	1	0
Kent, George, Esq.	1	1	0
Kerr, Rev. W. F.	1	1	0
Kinahan, John, & Co.	10	10	0
Landon, Mrs.	10	0	0
Laurence, Genl.	5	0	0
Leckie, T., Esq.	1	0	0
Leckie, C. S., Esq.	2	0	0
Levitt, M., Esq.	1	1	0
L. E. B.	1	1	0
Lincoln, Countess of	2	2	0
Lindsay, Mrs. H.	1	0	0
Lingwood, R. M., Esq.	2	0	0
Long, Miss	3	0	0
Lush, V. W., Esq.	0	10	6
Macdona, Mrs	1	1	0
McGregor, Lady	2	2	0
Manning, The Misses	1	0	0
Marshall, Mrs. C.	1	1	0
Marshall, J., Esq.	5	5	0
Marten, C. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Maxwell, W. J., Esq.	2	2	0
Matthay, E., Esq.	1	0	0
Meade, Colonel	1	0	0
Medwin, Mr. J.	0	10	0
Mexborough, Dowager Countess	10	0	0
Middleton, Captain Sir G. Broke, Bart.	5	5	0
Middleton, W., Esq.	1	1	0
M. H., Bexhill, Sussex	1	16	5
Millar, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Mills, Miss S., per—			
Booth, Mrs.	0	2	6
Cherry, Mrs. S.	0	2	6
Friend, per Mrs. R. Smith	0	10	0
Hampton, Mrs.	1	0	0
Mills, Miss S.	0	5	0
Parsons, Miss	0	2	0
Peppercorn, Mrs.	0	10	0
Smith, Mrs. R.	0	10	0
Molineux, G., Esq.	2	2	0
Montefiore, H. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Monteith, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Morant, Miss	1	1	0
Mottley, Miss E.	0	10	0
Mounstephen, Mr.	0	10	6
Orton, J. S., Esq.	2	0	0
Outram, Sir F.	5	0	0
Parsons, Miss	1	0	0
Payne, Mr. C.	0	10	6
Prase, The Misses	2	0	0
Pittis, Mr. and Mrs.	2	2	0
Polhill, R. C., Esq.	0	10	0
Pollock, General Sir G.	1	1	0
Potter, Mrs.	4	0	0
Pym, Mrs. C. G.	1	1	0
Ramsden, Mrs.	1	1	0
Reade, Miss	1	1	0
Reade, Miss E.	1	1	0
Reade, Miss M. M.	2	2	0
Rice, Mrs.	1	0	0
Rich, Sir Henry	1	1	0
Roberts, Miss	1	0	0
Roberts, Major Digby	1	0	0
Roberts, Master and Miss	1	0	0
Robeson, Mr.	1	1	0
Saunders, H. W., Esq.	2	0	0
Scott, Lady, of Abbotsford	2	0	0
Servant at Beckenham	1	0	0
Shadwell, Miss H.	2	0	0
Shaftesbury, Earl of, K.G.	5	0	0
Shute, Mrs. D.	1	1	0
Shuttleworth, Mrs. col. by—			
Bailey, T.	0	1	0
Basnet, Mr.	0	10	0
Beare, Mr.	0	10	0
Berkin, Miss	0	2	6
Bond, Mr.	0	2	0
Bowdich, Mrs.	0	1	0
Cowel, Mr.	0	2	0
Friend, A.	0	10	0
Friend, A.	0	1	0
Friend, A.	0	1	0
Friend, A.	0	1	0
Gardner, Mr.	0	1	0
Hailstone, R. H., Esq.	0	5	0
Hammond, George	0	1	0
Ives, Mrs.	0	2	6
Kitchen, Mr.	0	5	0
Mowley, Mrs.	0	1	0
Shuttleworth, Mrs.	0	10	0
Shuttleworth, E.	0	2	0
Shuttleworth, J.	0	5	0
Shuttleworth, S.	0	5	0
Sutcliff, T.	0	2	0
Tarn, Mr.	0	10	0
Taylor, Mr.	0	2	6
Vere, Mr.	0	1	0
Walkden, S.	0	5	0
Skey, Dr.	0	10	0
Slade, Henry, Esq.	1	0	0
Sloan, Mrs.	1	1	0
Smith, Miss H.	1	0	0
Spiking, W., Esq.	5	5	0
Stainton, T., Esq.	0	10	6
Stephens, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Sterry, C., Esq.	1	1	0
Sutherland, Miss, legacy of the late, per Miss E. S. Broadfoot and J. Howard Williams, Esq.	180	0	0

Further Contributions to General Fund will be acknowledged next month.

The Furnishing of Bedrooms.

HEAL & SON having observed for some time that it would be advantageous to their customers to see a much larger selection of Bedroom Furniture than is usually displayed, and that to judge properly of the style and effect of the different descriptions of furniture, it is necessary that each description should be placed in a separate room, have erected large and Additional Show-rooms, by which they will be enabled, not only to extend their show of Iron, Brass, and Wood Bedsteads, and Bedroom Furniture, beyond what they believe has ever been attempted, but also to provide several small rooms for the purpose of keeping complete suites of Bedroom Furniture in the different styles.

Japanned Deal Goods may be seen in Complete Suites of five or six different colours—some of them light and ornamental, and others of a plainer description. Suites of Stained Deal Gothic Furniture, Polished Deal, Oak, and Walnut, are also set apart in separate rooms, so that customers are able to see the effect as it would appear in their own rooms. A suite of very superior Gothic Oak Furniture will generally be kept in stock, and from time to time new and select Furniture in various woods will be added.

Bed Furnitures are fitted to the Bedsteads in large numbers, so that a complete assortment may be seen, and the effect of any particular pattern ascertained as it would appear on the Bedstead.

A very large stock of Bedding (HEAL and SON'S original trade) is placed on the Bedsteads.

The stock of Mahogany Goods for the better Bedrooms, and Japanned Goods for plain and Servants' use, is very greatly increased. The entire Stock is arranged in eight rooms, six galleries, each 120 feet long, and two large ground floors, the whole forming as complete an assortment of Bedroom Furniture as, they think, can possibly be desired.

Every attention is paid to the manufacture of the Cabinet work, and they have just erected large Workshops on the premises for this purpose, that the manufacture may be under their own immediate care.

Their Bedding trade receives their constant and personal attention, every article being made on the premises.

They particularly call attention to their Patent Spring Mattress, the Sommier Elastique Portatif. It is portable, durable, and elastic, and lower in price than the old Spring Mattress.

HEAL AND SON'S

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture,

Sent free by Post.

196, 197, 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.

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